

# EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

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## Legislators in move for UC peace Labor drafts state job safety program

Building tradesmen's leaders were to meet in Fresno today (Friday) to draft recommendations for reorganization of the State Division of Industrial Safety whose director has submitted his resignation after startling disclosures of enforcement laxity.

Safety engineers had testified at Sacramento hearings of the Assembly Select Committee on Industrial Safety, that their superiors had shown extreme reluctance to crack down on employer violations of safety rules.

Their testimony backed up longstanding labor protests that under Governor Reagan, state safety field men have had their complaints sidetracked by their supervisors.

As a result of the revelations, Assemblyman Jack R. Fenton, the committee chair-

*We'd be glad to help, Mr. Reagan*

If Governor Reagan won't come up with enough money for the industrial safety enforcement which is needed, then union business representatives should be deputized as safety inspectors, says Alameda County Building Trades Council Business Representative Lamar Childers.

He was to make that proposal to today's Fresno meeting of local BTC executive officers called by the California Building Trades

Council to recommend reorganization of the State Division of Industrial Safety. (See adjoining columns).

Building trades union representatives intimately know the industry, have safety as a major objective and would work at no cost to the state, he noted.

If deputized, the unionists would have all power of state inspectors including shutting down a job where an immediate hazard to workers exist.

man, invited the California Building Trades Council to make recommendations on reorganization of the division through legislation or changes

in state procedure and policies. State BTC President James S. Lee called all Building Trades Council secretaries to today's

MORE on page 5

## Offer to mediate as 'friends of the university'

Alameda County legislators, noting that they long have been among the University of California's best friends at Sacramento, volunteered last week to try their hands as mediators in the critical disputes between UC and its organized employees.

Implicit in legislators' reaction to a labor briefing was hope that nothing would disturb their long relationship as friends of UC in the Legislature.

The suggestion for mediation came from legislators at a special meeting with unionists, arranged by the Alameda County Central Labor Council, which had warned that the long unresolved disputes threaten a strike at the university.

Twenty-five union members met five of the county's Sacramento delegation and detailed the history of fruitless UC bargaining at a more than hour-long session in a State Capitol hearing room.

The legislators who attended were Assemblymen Robert W. Crown, John J. Miller, Ken Meade and Carlos Bee and Senator Nicholas C. Petris.

Labor Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx told them that UC problems were twofold—failure to pin down pay raises under longstanding agreements for prevailing area wages and failure even to progress on such basic non-money items as grievance machinery and working conditions.

"I think it's fair to say that we've got nothing," he said. "There was even trouble ar-

MORE on page 8

## Man of the Year speakers available for union meetings

Speakers are available to tell union meetings about labor's third annual Man of the Year Dinner March 3, Alameda County COPE's big fund raising event for the vital 1972 elections.

Man of the Year is Labor Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx, and main speaker is AFL-CIO Director of Organization William Kircher.

The \$25 a plate event is set for Goodman's Hall, 10 Jack London Square, Oakland. All proceeds go to local COPE for its huge job of vote registration and campaigning in 1972 when Congress and State Legislature seats and the Presidency will be up for election.

To obtain speakers to explain the importance of supporting COPE's battle, unions should contact Labor Council Assistant

MORE on page 8

## Fight on Nixon dock plan urged

President Nixon trotted out his old plan for government dictation of strike settlements last week, proposing that Congress order West Coast longshoremen back to work while an administration appointed panel decides all strike issues.

Nixon's plan drew heavy fire at this week's Alameda County Central Labor Council meeting.

Strikers' spokesmen and council officers warned that were the President to gain such power over one union, all labor would soon be under the same strikebreaking control.

Representatives of the unfiliated striking International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union asked that the Labor Council, unions and individuals write Congressmen and Senators urging opposition to

Nixon's back to work bill.

Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx promised instead to telephone Alameda County's three Congressmen and California's two United States Senators because of the urgency of the Nixon threat to union freedom.

"If the ILWU loses on this, we all lose," he warned.

Longshoremen, whose 1971 strike was interrupted by Nixon's 80-day Taft-Hartley law back to work injunction in October, struck again January 17 in all California, Oregon and Washington ports.

Earlier, as U.S. Mediation Chief Curtis Counts promised that Nixon would seek strike-breaking legislation if the longshoremen walked out, employers failed to come to terms on pensions, health and welfare,

wages and the key container issue.

ILWU Longshore Local 10 President Cleophas Williams told the Labor Council:

"Our issues are at the gut level of what we take home, of what a widow of a longshoreman gets to live on, of whether she's condemned to welfare."

Bob Johnson, an ILWU Ship Clerks Local 34 strike committeeman, warned:

"We can handle the employers. They're no problem but the government is another thing. We ask you to go back and write your Congressman and Senators to fight Nixon's plan, because you're next."

Labor Council President Russell R. Crowell noted that "Nixon calls this 'an irresponsible labor tieups, with no reference

MORE on page 8

## Iron Workers pension rises

Retired Iron Workers in California will get a big boost in their pension check next month — from the previous \$335 to \$500 a month — after approval of retroactive pay and fringe benefit increases due in President Nixon's 90-day "freeze" period.

Iron Workers Local 378 Business Representative Bob McDonald reported that a subcommittee of the union's pension trust fund agreed on the raise effective February 1 after retroactivity to August 15 of a 55-cent per hour wage-fringe package raise was approved by the pay board. Twenty cents of the raise goes to the pension fund.

McDonald, who is a member of the pension subcommittee, warned that the February checks might arrive a few days late because the bank which is-

sues them could not be notified of the increase until after the subcommittee meeting. The checks normally are received on the first day of the month.

The 55-cent raise was negotiated by the California State Council of Iron Workers for the first year of a two-year contract. It raises wages 17 cents per hour, boosts the employer vacation contribution by 10 cents per hour, and raises the health and welfare contribution by 8 cents per hour in addition to the 20-cent hike in pension contributions.

Retroactivity of most raises which Nixon "froze" last summer was ordered by Congress in a bill which Nixon signed, extending his economic control powers.

(See Iron Workers Local 378 column by Bob McDonald, page 4.)

## End to secrecy asked as price complaints filed here

East Bay labor's volunteer price watchers have filed five complaints of grocery price violations by big chain stores and asked the government to relax its secrecy policy on its price enforcement.

As Alameda County COPE's anti-gouging campaign got underway, Central Labor Council Community Services Director Abe Newman wrote Chairman Donald B. Rumsfeld of President Nixon's Cost of Living Council, asking full disclosure of all facts on five of COPE's

complaints per week.

Newman, who is in charge of the monitoring effort here, held the request to a modest five complaints to anticipate a government excuse that there was not enough price control staff to make public the facts on larger numbers.

COPE knows, Newman said, that Nixon price control enforcement staff is woefully short, limited to fewer than 2,000 Internal Revenue Service agents.

IRS has announced that price complaints will become confidential when they are received — denying labor price monitors any knowledge of what happens to their complaints.

COPE's first five complaints filed with IRS here charge chain stores with grocery price raises over the limits decreed by the Nixon price commission.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

Union meeting notices page 6, correspondents columns page 4.

## from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

### Them as has keeps

A fellow who grew up in Orange County was talking about rich people of whom they seem to have many in his home town of Newport Beach.

This reminded me of some verses which I wrote several years ago and which once appeared in this column, to wit:

**They say in Orange County  
There are no neutrals there  
You're either a loyal Bircher  
Or you get the electric chair.**

★ ★ ★

THESE PEOPLE, he said, were not Birchers and as a matter of fact the Birch Society had not yet been invented. They were, however, very rich.

He had been a poor lad and

MORE on page 8

## How to Buy

# Get the best from furniture sales

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

While the big items in the cost of living, such as food, housing, health care and transportation, continue to go up, moderate-income families at least can find price reductions this month on furniture, rugs, mattresses and other home furnishings.

This year the reductions offered in the traditional February furniture sales have been accelerated by the fast growth of warehouse furniture stores such as the Levitz, Homestock, Furniture Clearance Centers, Mangusians', Wickes, Crossroads and other chains of this type springing up throughout the country.

These so-called warehouse stores and clearance centers cut costs through large volume and by eliminating free delivery (you pay extra if you want it), and other services such as decorating advice which you may or may not want anyway.

But while this new type of store is chipping away at the high prices of furniture, you have to be extra careful these days about quality and the

styles you select, including the furniture sold by the warehouse stores. Furniture designs have been getting gaudier every year.

MEL SMILOW, a designer of contemporary furniture, reports that in his experience people usually will choose good design, whether contemporary or traditional, when they have a chance to compare good and poor design side by side. But sometimes they do not have the chance to compare.

Smilow advises young couples not to buy their furniture all at once. If you do, you are going to buy a lot of cheap furniture. It is wiser, financially, to buy a few good pieces at a time.

Persistent fashion promotion has been for the more extreme "provincial" styles. Provincial can be elaborate, with intricately carved legs and backs, or simple and restrained. Italian Provincial is simpler than Spanish or so-called Mediterranean. Often now the "carving" on cheaper provincial furniture actually is plastic molded to look like wood.

**MULTIPURPOSE FURNITURE:** We want to aim for less furniture in our homes, fewer pieces to answer the same purpose, especially since there is a trend toward apartment construction in this time of high prices for houses and high rates for mortgages.

Among multipurpose pieces are small chests in place of night tables; low chests in place of lamp tables; divans with storage space, a hutch on top of a buffet instead of a separate china cabinet, and so on.

Modular wall systems are one of the most versatile ways of providing a large amount of flexible storage space in relatively small space. These are wall-hung, pole-suspended, free-standing or stacked systems of chests, cabinets, record and file cabinets, desk and bookshelf units.

The units, all of the same width and depth, can be assembled and changed around in many combinations for changing needs or if you move to a new home.

Wall systems also have the virtue of expandability. You can start with a small section and add to it as finances permit. But make sure your starter system is in a widely available size. Widths may range from 28 to 36 inches, with 31 the most widely sold.

Too, the simpler the original style, the easier to subsequently find additional units. Hung and pole units make best use of wall space, while pole units are easiest to install and move to other locations.

**OTHER VERSATILE** pieces are free-standing or pole-hung room dividers with shelves on both sides plus storage-chest space and drawers; slat benches used with cushions for seating or without cushions as coffee tables; low chairs made entirely of foam firm enough to hold their shape, and floppy bean-bag chairs liked by young people but too low for older ones.

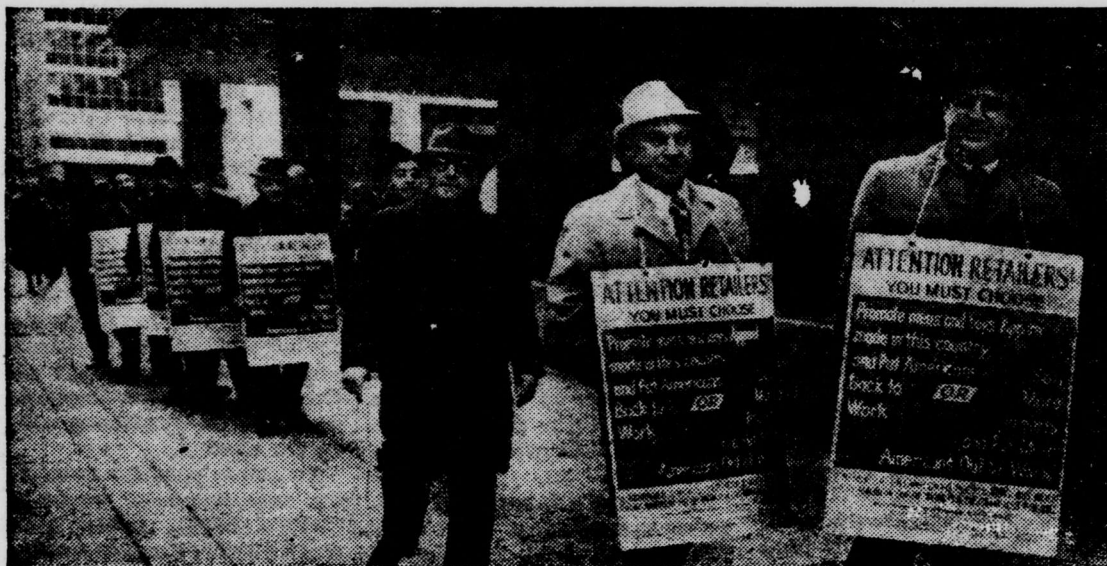
Avoid buying "suites." You can save by buying harmonizing living room pieces one at a

time from among good values offered in one-of-a-kind close-outs, discontinued styles and clearances of floor samples. In fact, living room "sets" are not even considered good decoration any more.

Similarly in dining room furniture, more couples now tend to buy a table and chairs with perhaps one server or small buffet rather than a complete set. A wall system as described before can provide storage space for dining room needs too.

**FOOD BUYING CALENDAR:** Watch out for high meat prices at this time. A cutback in production is pushing up prices of pork although some cuts are still relatively reasonable. Beef prices are rising too. Look for sale on broilers and turkeys, which are in heavy supply, and use the unusually low prices of eggs to hold down your food bills. Other items in large supply with frequent specials include canned tuna, and canned corn and tomatoes.

(Copyright 1972)



**CHEAP IMPORTS** make money for American firms with foreign plants but they rob American workers of jobs, these Amalgamated Clothing Workers pickets told the National Retail Merchants Association convention in New York. Pickets asked to have a speaker on the convention agenda but merchants said no.

## Congress backing asked for trade bills

All California Congressmen and United States Senators were asked by the California Labor Federation to put their names on the two bills to halt export of American jobs.

The measures are House Resolution 10914 and Senate Bill 2592 by Congressman James A. Burke, of Massachusetts and U.S. Senator Vance Hartke, of Indiana, both Democrats.

Labor Federation Secretary John F. Henning urged all the members of the California Congressional delegation to become co-sponsors.

He wrote them:

"In recent years many foreign made goods have flooded the U.S. job market, eliminating jobs and causing major economic dislocation.

"At the same time, U.S. multinational corporations have been exporting American jobs and technology.

"The situation has become critical."

The labor-supported bills, Henning wrote, "provide for

the equitable taxation of the foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations, limit the exporting of jobs and technology, regulate the flood tide of imports, and tighten the restrictions against foreign 'dumping.'"

The bills are the outgrowth of a conference last fall sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department and were introduced with AFL-CIO support. Major provisions would:

- Repeal tax incentives that encourage U.S. firms to set up production facilities abroad.

- Set up a three-member independent commission to regulate U.S. foreign trade.

- Give the commission power to set quotas for all important goods not currently regulated or produced here.

- Update the 1921 Anti-Dumping Act to speed crackdowns on foreign countries that unload goods in U.S. at less than fair value in an effort to capture the market.

- Give the President power to ban or regulate the flow of

capital overseas or bar licensing of U.S. patents abroad if these transactions would lop off U.S. jobs.

- Repeal two sections of the tariff code that now give incentives to U.S. firms to ship American-made components for assembly in low-wage countries and return finished products to U.S. for sale.

- Require that all goods containing foreign-made components be so labeled and that advertising for such goods list the countries of origin.

## Health plan group to meet in March

The California Council for Health Plan Alternatives will meet March 1 through 3 at Monterey. The CCHPA executive committee urged all affiliated groups to be represented at what it said would be a significant meeting on health care.

The CCHPA executive committee will meet January 13 in Burlingame.

## Getting Your Money's Worth

Prepared by Consumer Reports

Recent independent tests of carbon-zinc D-cell batteries show that those described by the manufacturer as "premium," or by some other special designation, are generally superior to their untouted brandmates.

Indeed, says Consumer Reports, "the manufacturers were generally accurate in distinguishing between the quality of their products."

Consumer Reports concludes that the lowest priced model of a manufacturer's line of batteries for toys doesn't have the stamina for toy usage.

They lasted only about half as long as the "premium" D cells and less than a quarter of the life of most of the alkaline cells tested.

**FOR RUNNING** toys, says Consumer Reports, the choice would seem to narrow down to premium carbon-zinc cells or alkaline cells.

The magazine estimates that you would just about come out even on money's worth if the alkaline costs 2½ times the price of the premium carbon-zinc model.

Using the 2½ to 1 price ratio of alkaline to premium carbon-zinc cells should yield about the same life-per-dollar value for operation of toys.

Alkalines enjoy a convenience edge in that they don't have to be replaced as often, CU says, and they may even outlive the toy they're powering.

**BECAUSE** of their cost, alkaline D cells don't look like a good choice for intermittent flashlight usage in which, the testers report, they lasted, on average, a third longer than premium D cells, while costing at least twice as much.

However, the alkalines function better in the cold.

Consumer Reports says heat is the enemy of all batteries, so make sure you store yours in a cool place. It notes that storage time in your house or at the store can cut into a battery's useful life.

No dry cell battery is truly

leakproof. The Federal Trade Commission has forbidden the term "leakproof" in dry-cell labeling and advertising. So, says Consumer Reports, you'd be wise to anticipate leakage whenever you store a battery.

**THE MAGAZINE** warns that the substance from battery leakage is especially harmful to mucous membranes.

"So be sure to handle leaky batteries with caution," it says.

"And if you should happen to touch some of the gunk, wash up quickly, taking special care in the meantime to keep your hands away from your eyes and mouth."

You should dispose of batteries when they outlive their usefulness. If you set them aside somewhere, they may leak and cause a mess. But never burn a dry cell battery—it might explode in a fire.

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# Warning to labor: Mitchell twists law to smash unions

The AFL-CIO convention accused President Nixon's attorney general and ex-law partner, John N. Mitchell of twisting federal laws in an effort to smash unions and demanded that he be fired.

Mitchell's record of distorting laws "to break unions and destroy their economic effectiveness," cited in the resolution, was detailed by attorney J. Albert Woll in the AFL-CIO Federationist magazine in September.

"The federal laws—both enacted 25 years or more ago—are now being expanded by the Justice Department to accomplish ends which Congress never contemplated and in fact expressly forbade," Woll wrote.

"One of the laws is the Hobbs Act and the other is the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, enacted in 1946.

"The expanded use of these two laws by the Justice Department poses a serious threat to the American trade union movement."

The Hobbs Act, now used by Mitchell against unions, is a 1946 amendment to the 1934 Anti-Racketeering Act, aimed at organized crime.

The Anti-Racketeering Act bars exacting money or other valuable considerations by force, violence or coercion. It specifically exempts from coverage "payment of wages by a bona fide employer to a bona fide employee."

Woll detailed the Hobbs Act's history:

"Because of concern that the proposed Hobbs Act would cast the shadow of prison walls over the legitimate activities and purposes of organized labor, assurances were made in Congress that the amendment would in no way interfere with such activities and purposes."

"It was stated that this was not the intent of Congress and that the amendment had a very limited scope—designed solely for those criminals who would seek to obtain goods by robbery or extortion."

Thus Congress made statement after statement that the amendment would in no way interfere with the right of labor to organize, to strike and to bargain collectively.

"For example, Representative John M. Robison (R-Ky.) said that this amendment 'in no way interferes with such principles or policies.'"

"Later Robison said, 'I cannot believe that a bill denouncing robbery and extortion can or will interfere in any way with the legitimate purposes and aims of labor.' Representative Andrew L. Somers (D-N.Y.) expressed substantially the same view:

"There is not a thing in it to interfere in the slightest degree with any legitimate activity on the part of labor people or labor unions." Representative Charles W. Vursell (R-Ill.) gave strong assurance that "No one can truthfully say that this act is intended to be used against labor in any way."

"After the Hobbs Act was passed and President Harry S. Truman was debating whether he should sign the bill or veto it, he sought assurances from Attorney General Tom Clark that the proposed law could not be used in any way to subvert or restrict the recognized rights of union labor."

"Clark advised that the proposed law should not be construed to deprive labor of any of its recognized rights, including the right to strike, to picket and take other legitimate and peaceful concerted action," Clark said.

Such assurance stood up for years — until Nixon and Mitchell became the nation's chief executive and chief law enforcement officer, Woll wrote.

But then the tradition came into play that "when faced with a problem of statutory construction," courts "show great deference to the interpretation given the statute by the officers charged with its administration," Woll quoted from a court opinion and added:

"In other words, the critical factor in setting the limits of a federal criminal statute is the position taken by the attorney posed law could not be so used. The bill was not intended and general's office."

The Hobbs Act, carrying a 20-year prison penalty, has been used by Mitchell "to institute criminal prosecutions under factual circumstances disclosing a legitimate and basic trade union objective," Woll charged.

He cited an Alabama federal grand jury indictment which alleges — not extortion for personal enrichment or of wages for imposed or fictitious labor—but "only that the defendants sought a perfectly lawful and

proper collective bargaining agreement."

The indictment said that the defendants "did obstruct commerce by extortion . . . to gain for the benefit of the officers and members . . . certain terms of a proposed bargaining agreement, covering wages, hours, benefits and working conditions."

The alleged extortion consisted of "a single threat of violence by a picket to one who sought to cross the picket line."

Woll cited another Hobbs Act case in which a Laundry Workers representative and an AFL-CIO staff man were found guilty in Phoenix, Arizona, on charges of "placing a dye-like substance on some soiled bed sheets owned by a linen supply company . . ."

"This alleged violence occurred at a time when the union, having won bargaining rights in a labor board election, was seeking to secure a collective bargaining agreement . . ."

"Under these circumstances the attorney general stepped in and made a federal criminal case . . ."

"... the alleged violence was committed during an attempt by a union to secure a legitimate collective bargaining agreement."

The Phoenix indictment, Woll recalled, charged the defendants with violating the law "in furtherance of a plan to extort property . . . in the form of a collective bargaining agreement . . ."

"The critical point in assessing these indictments," Woll emphasized, "is that never before in the 24-year history of the Hobbs Act has the government sought to apply its provisions to a legitimate labor dispute."

"This is the first time the government has sought to make a federal offense, punishable by 20 years imprisonment, out of picket line threats or minor acts of random violence occurring during a lawful strike."

"And never before has the government utilized a perfectly lawful object, that is, the securing of a collective bargaining agreement, to trigger a criminal prosecution under the Hobbs Act."

The Corrupt Practices Act,

the second law utilized by Mitchell, forbids union treasury contributions in federal election. But it leaves intact the right of unions to channel members' political contributions to campaigns through a political action organization.

"Fully aware that organized labor played a major role in changing the predicted Republican landslide in 1968 into a photo finish, Attorney General Mitchell has now seized upon the Corrupt Practices Act in an effort to weaken labor's political power in advance of the 1972 elections," Woll wrote.

"He has defied the intent of Congress . . ."

First Mitchell target was the Seafarers International Union in an indictment charging the union and several officers with illegal 1968 political contributions.

"This indictment," said Woll, "recognizes the SPAD, the Seafarers Political Action Donation account, was the contributing organization and seeks to justify the charge against the union on the astonishing ground that political committees which are closely allied in structure and operation to a labor organization are in reality facades to conceal union contribution and expenditures made in connection with federal elections, even though the funds these committees expend are freely and voluntarily donated by union members for political purposes."

"The object of this convoluted theory is to deprive union members of their right to use their voluntary contributions for political purposes."

In a case concerning a Pipe Fitters local union, the government sought and got a court ruling that "the mere fact that the payments to a fund may have been made voluntarily by . . . all of the contributors" does not mean that such contributions are lawful.

But, Woll noted, the Eisenhower Justice Department assured the Supreme Court in 1955 that "purely political activities . . . by unions" are lawful when financed by "special funds contributed voluntarily by the memberships."



ONCE A phone operator, Patti Jo Watson is an installer-repair worker in Portland, Oregon. She's a member of Communications Workers of America Local 9201 and is one of the few women who have achieved job equality with men by qualifying for the installer-repair craft.

## Meany to receive labor award from Jewish newspaper

AFL-CIO President George Meany will receive a special award honoring organized labor at the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration of the Jewish Daily Forward next May, the newspaper announced.

Presenting the award at the Forward's Diamond Jubilee Celebration will be President Louis Stulberg of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The event will take place May 21 at Philharmonic Hall, Lincoln Center, New York. The award will recognize organized labor's contribution progress and wellbeing of the American people.

## Labor Federation offers record high scholarship total

Twenty-eight scholarships worth \$500 to each winner—the most ever offered in the California Labor Federation's annual contest—will be awarded to high school seniors this year.

Deadline for applications for the competitive examination to be returned to the federation is March 10.

The contest is open to all graduating seniors of public or private high schools in the state.

The examination will be held April 7 at each high school from which applications have come.

The test will rate the scholarship aspirants on knowledge and understanding of industrial relations, business, labor and government and on their ability to present their knowledge.

Contest applications and an informational brochure have been sent to all high schools and are available to students in principals' offices.



WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES in this year's crucial political contests are outlined by Mary L. Yunt, left, who has recently been appointed director of the new Women's Activities Section of California COPE, and Margaret Thornburgh, western area director of national COPE. Mrs. Yunt's assignment includes bringing women into COPE from outside the labor movement as active workers in registration, education and get-out-the-vote efforts.

# guard that back!

You don't have to be a professional dancer to know that when your back hurts, your whole body feels it. To prevent back injury and avoid task pain, follow these simple suggestions:

- Sit, stand and walk a good posture. Don't slouch or hunch over.
- If you're lifting, bend your knees, not your back. Keep your back straight.
- When you're sitting, don't sit on the edge of the seat. Bend your knees and sit back.
- Sleep on a firm, quality mattress.
- Stay with your physical therapist. Don't stop.
- If you have a back problem, see your doctor for regular checkups.
- Back problems can be prevented. The best way to prevent them is to know your back best!

CCA A message from your California Chiropractic Association

## Chips and Chatter

By Gunnar (Benny) Benonys

**SPECIAL — NOTE. M. B. "BUD" BRYANT**, General Executive Board Member of the Eighth District, announced that **General President Maurice Hutcherson** has declared his retirement effective March 1, 1972. He also announced that First Vice President **William Sidel** will become our new General President at that time.

Bryant laughingly noted that the Brotherhood in many circles is being referred to as the "California" United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, due to the fact that he (Bryant), and William Sidel and Charles Nichols, recently appointed General Treasurer, are all from the Golden State.

Great news at the Allan and Janet Shurtleif home with the arrival of a new daughter, Jennifer Ann on December 21, 1971! She weighed 5 pounds, 15 ounces and was 18½ inches long. She joins a brother, Brett, 4 years old. All are doing just fine.

Got a nice note from retired member L. B. "Lem" Flanagan, P.B. Box 233, Carney, Oklahoma 74832. Wishes the best to all the Brothers.

Just heard that Brother Harry Yetter was elected President of the Masonic Research Group of San Francisco.

Emanuel Richards has returned from an extensive trip throughout the Orient. Howard Hart called to say "Hello" and thanks for the old timers pin.

The **POLITICAL SUPER-BOWL** of 1972 is now well under way with President Nixon seeking re-election as "Team Manager" and Spiro Agnew as "Cheer Leader."

Also involved will be candidates for the full House of Representatives, 34 Senate seats as well as 19 Governors! Should be a most interesting campaign year, to say the least.

Countless other state and local offices will have to be filled in the coming November elections.

Don't expect to see many of your favorite TV programs due to preemption for political candidates' speeches from time to time.

L'll GeeGee, our office vamp was shocked when her girl told her she "proved" to the neighbor boy that she was a girl!

She said proudly, "I showed him my Girl Scout card."

Cousin Clarence's wife rushed to the classified desk of the local newspaper, "My husband has disappeared. I'd like to put an ad in the paper asking him to return. How much will it cost?"

"Our standard rate is a dollar an inch," replied the girl.

"Well, I guess I'd best forget it then. I can't afford that much money. He's six feet six!"

Carpenter Charlie: I got a new sports car for my wife."

Friend: "No kidding. How did you make a deal like that?"

Uncle Benny claims one fashionable nearby suburb has so many foreign cars that no one has been hit above the knee for years!

The contract Pension Committee announced the following approval of pensions to our Brothers:

Local 34, Pile Drivers; Lawrence Ledbetter, Karl O. Lehto, Leo Raineri, Thomas F. Sartwell and Herman Wilkes.

Local 36, Oakland; John J. Bossert, Herman Bostrom, Eugene Edwards, Robert Heffley, Carl T. Hill, Barney Holder,

Joe C. Jones, Henry Lampi, Donovan Mackey, August Manty, August Niukkanen and Gerhardt Stapel.

Local 102, Millwrights; Edwin Hedlund and Frank Remley.

Local 194, Alameda; Fred Townsley.

Local 478, Shinglers; Gordon Bennett.

Local 642; Robert Hanson, Douglas M. Harris, Dave Howard, Alvin Simon, Jace Tanner and William Webster.

Local 1158, Berkeley; Darrell Castle, Melvin Harrison and William McKinney.

Local 1473, Fruitvale; D. E. Cocannover, Louis V. Gadiot, John Ossello, and John Thiesen.

Local 1622, Hayward; Ernest Brookshire, Vincent R. Colburn, Harvey Streit, Neville Underwood and Alex W. Whyte.

Local 2046, Martinez; Lovey Battaglini, Bertrand Maxwell, Robert Munn, Tony Nobriga, George A. Savage, Raymond Westover.

Do you wonder where the pension funds go? Right to our retired carpenters! Just since 1968, and this is only Local 36 members retired since then; the following moneys have been paid to 140 carpenters. \$40,555.50 per month, or \$486,426 per year! That's a lot of money and it couldn't be spent in a better way than going to our retired carpenters.

### RUMMAGE, RUMMAGE WANTED

The Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary 160 plans a rummage sale in the near future. If you have any usable, clean rummage such as clothing of any kind, kitchen utensils, dishes, gadgets, etc.) (no large furniture), please call Ways and Means Chairman, Mrs. Alta Benonys, 841-3227 or 848-7623 or bring your items to the hall. Let's all donate whatever you can spare to make this a successful event for the hardworking ladies.

See YOU at YOUR next meeting, Brother?

## Ironworkers 378

By Bob McDonald

The subcommittee of the pension trust fund met January 12, 1972, in the conference room of the administrative office, 520 South Virgil Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

The subcommittee are: Bruce Parkhurst, Local 416, Los Angeles, California, as chairman; Thomas Baker, Local 155, Fresno, California; William K. Stuckley, Local 229, San Diego California; and this writer, Local 378, Oakland, California. These named are union trustees.

After a long discussion with Harley Blankenship, consultant on the pension trust fund and management trustees, it was agreed upon unanimously that our pension could be raised from \$335, three hundred, thirty-five dollars, to \$500, five hundred dollars, to become effective February 1, 1972.

There is a possibility that your pension checks, which usually are received on the first day of the month might be a couple of days late. The reason for this, is the bank was asked not to mail the checks until after this meeting.

Any questions you might have regarding the pension or if you are planning to retire, please attend the meetings held on the second and fourth Wednesday, at 8 p.m. at the union office.

## Sheet Metal 216

By Fred & Bill

Hi fellas! The resignation of Jack F. Hattan as chief of the Division of Industrial Safety as reported in the Contra Costa County Labor Journal and the East Bay Labor Journal demands attention.

Coupled to the article in the East Bay Labor Journal, January 21, 1972, noting Governor Reagan's vetoing of Labor backed safety bills points out the gravity of the situation.

Passing safety legislation is a tremendous job. Gaining enforcement of this legislation, after it is passed is also difficult.

Only the continued collective efforts of all unions, and their refusal to man unsafe jobs, will force to correct these situations.

The Alameda County Central Labor Council is going to seek help from the legislature in their problems with the University of California. This union also has very definite problems with the University, and the Lawrence Radiation Laboratories. The situation threatens many of our members' jobs. The pay raises received by our members last July have not been paid by either the University nor L.R.L.

The passing of time increases the dollar loss to our members. We can't allow this situation to continue much longer.

The latest word from Laney College is that the spring semester will start on February 1, 1972.

Registration will be on January 31, 1972 for returning students and on February 1, 1972 for new students, between the hours of 4:30 and 8 p.m.

Courses offered will include a Friday afternoon welding class on heli-arc, wire feed and plug welding.

In addition a journeyman upgrading class will be offered by Ernie Gouveia to aid those who desire to update their skills. The trade is changing rapidly and only those who keep up are fully employed. Other upgrading classes can and will be offered if enough interest is shown by our members.

Enrolment is the key. Go down to Laney and register.

I visited brother Geno Reyes on Friday, January 21, 1972 at the Doctor's Hospital in San Leandro. Geno is recovering from a hernia operation, and would appreciate a call from his buddies.

Members of the Tri-State Death Benefit Fund, Death Assessment 715 is now due and payable.

Regular Membership meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month, at 8 p.m., Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, California.

## Dental Technicians 99

By Leo Turner

For those members who are covered by the Technicians Welfare Plan, I would like to inform you that the annual period for switching from Kaiser to Hartford or from Hartford to Kaiser will be one month earlier this year.

It will take place during the month of February and will become effective from March 1st. The necessary forms will be sent to the various offices. So if you desire to make a change, be sure and do it by the end of February.

Some time ago I reported that Dr. Orwitz had fired two

of the dental assistants at his Palo Alto office for organizing into the Union.

Dr. Orwitz stormed and fumed about this and said they were let go because of lack of work. But then he couldn't explain why he brought in new employees to replace them if it was a lack of work so he changed to the excuse that they weren't competent to perform the work. I filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board which has been investigating them for several weeks. I have just been advised that the Labor Board decided that we had sufficient grounds for a hearing on our charges. They have informed Dr. Orwitz and he has now agreed to offer reinstatement and back pay to the people involved! Let this be a warning to any other employer who is intent on preventing his employees from exercising their legal rights!

Some of the dental assistant members working for Dr. Campbell have been calling me to find out why they haven't received their copies of the new contract.

I can understand your interest but the Union is not at fault for the delay. First, it took a couple of weeks after the December 5th settlement before I received the copies of the contract for signing from Dr. Campbell's representative. Then I discovered that two important items had been left out of the contract. It took another few days before I received the new corrected copies. On December 31st, I mailed the contracts back to Dr. Campbell for his signature.

As of the date I am writing this, Monday, January 24th, I have not yet received the contracts with Dr. Campbell's signature. When I questioned Dr. Campbell's labor counselor, he stated that Dr. Campbell hadn't had the opportunity to go over the contracts yet!

Since it was Dr. Campbell's representative who drafted the contracts, it's difficult to understand the reasons for this delay but delay—delay—delay seems to be the name of the game whenever the pressure is not on!

All members are urged to keep in mind that the next regular meeting of Local 99 will be held next week on Wednesday, February 2nd, 8 p.m. at 785 Market Street (3rd floor Assembly Hall), San Francisco. Since we didn't have a meeting in January, it is to be hoped that we will have a good turnout for this meeting.

## Watchmakers 101

By George F. Allen

Bill Thomson, who was Recording Secretary of the union for many years, now retired, telephoned the union office this week to notify us of the passing of George Masson. The newer members of the union will not remember George. However, those members who have held membership in our local for many years, will remember him very well, as he was always in attendance at the union meetings when a member. Brother Masson was the watchmaker for Lewis Inc. of San Francisco for years—the Company is no longer in business. George was also employed by Granat Bros. in their shop at 20th and Mission Streets, prior to going into business for himself. Although we have not seen George for many years, we are always sorry to hear of a member or former member's passing. We understand he had

## U.S. urged not to deal with labor law violators

The federal government shouldn't do business with firms that "flagrantly, deliberately and repeatedly violate the National Labor Relations Act," the AFL-CIO convention said.

A convention resolution noted that some of the largest government contractors in the textile industry have been repeatedly found guilty of violating federal labor law.

Presidential executive orders barred government contracts from firms that discriminate in hiring or pollute the air, the resolution pointed out.

It called on President Nixon to order a similar crackdown on employers who deliberately break the federal labor law.

only retired one year ago, which makes it doubly sad, he not having more time to enjoy his well earned retirement.

As this column is being written on January 20th, as previously reported I will be attending the I.J.W.U. Executive Board Meeting being held in San Francisco at the Mark Hopkins Hotel on January 24th through January 26th.

**SAN JOSE MEETING:** The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, February 1, 1972 at 7:30 p.m. at the Labor Temple, 2102 Almaden Road, San Jose.

## Steamfitter Notes

By Jim Martin

Our Union's contract between the Mechanical Contractors Association, Inc., and the Industrial Contractors, Inc., will be open for negotiations for wages, hours, working conditions and our Trust Agreement, 90 days prior to June 30th of this year. As you are aware, this June 30th, 1972, will finish our three-year contract with the above-mentioned Employer Associations.

With the President's freeze in effect, along with the Wage Stabilization Board, this year's negotiations should be of great interest.

At their meeting held this past week, your Union's Negotiating Committee wishes to announce that the Negotiating Committee will meet on the 3rd and 4th Thursday, commencing the month of February in our Concord offices at 7 p.m., at which time our members may appear before the Committee and present their view points in respect to contract changes covering wages and working conditions. So, if you have any constructive suggestions, please present them accordingly.

Along with many of our sister Local Unions, our employment remains slow. However, some sister Locals in this area and various out of state Locals have been helpful in placing some of our members to work.

Be sure to check your dues book regularly as based on a resolution passed at the lat U. A. Convention, beginning January 1, 1972, anyone failing to pay dues for a period of six months stands expelled and a new initiation fee plus a year's back dues must be paid in order to become a member in good standing again.

We will be looking forward to seeing you at our February 2nd meeting, which will be held in Concord.

# Labor drafts state job safety program

Continued from page 1

meeting at the Del Webb TowneHouse in Fresno to formulate the recommendations.

Division Chief Jack F. Hatton announced he had given Governor Reagan his resignation. The governor said he was studying whether to accept it.

Earlier California Labor Federation Secretary John F. Henning had wired Fenton asking for a "revitalization" of the division, with emphasis on more, badly needed safety staff.

Henning had charged that the division's staff was inadequate to carry out the duties given it by law to protect working men and women on the job.

Particularly in construction, Henning noted, is there need of additional safety personnel to cope with an injury rate double that of industry as a whole.

The death of 17 men in the Sylmar Tunnel in Southern California last June 24 spurred appointment of the select committee by Assembly Speaker Bob Moretti. Labor had demanded a public investigation to determine whether the state is adequately enforcing job safety.

Some of the testimony which preceded Hatton's resignation included a charge by Field Inspector Donald G. Amos that in 1970 the state had "indisputable evidence but didn't prosecute"

in 44 cases in Southern California alone.

John N. Jepson, a senior state safety engineer, testified that repeatedly division higherups had ordered removal of "red tag" notices from equipment which field inspectors found to be in violation of safety standards.

He charged that Assistant Chief of the Division Vincent L. White told him personally to remove a yellow violation tag from some construction equipment in Los Angeles. The yellow tag requires shutdown of all or part of a project.

"You either go out there and remove that tag or I'll take disciplinary action," Jepson said. White told him when Jepson argued that to remove the tag would break the State Labor Code.

Jepson said he continued to refuse but when he visited the job site the next day, someone had removed the violation tag.

White didn't shed any light on the charge. He told the Committee:

"I just can't remember the case."

"In the course of the hearings, Fenton complained to executives of the Division of Industrial Safety that:

"All I'm getting is evasiveness from all you people."

Lee in a resolution circulated

to affiliates noted that the committee determined "that serious deficiencies in Division administration and enforcement policies have led to deterioration of traditional protection for California's working men and women."

The resolution commends Moretti, the select committee "and those diligent safety engineers who carried out a program of worker protection despite handicaps within their division."

In his wire to Fenton, Henning pointed out:

"As currently staffed, the Division cannot hope to meet the obligations imposed on it by law.

"The construction section is in particular need of assistance.

"The injury rate in the construction industry is twice that in overall employment. The principal California 'safety' story of 1970 was not the 1 per cent reduction in the total injury frequency rate but the death of 17 construction workers in the Sylmar tragedy.

"The Division of Industrial Safety must be made to understand this. Our organization will be pleased to work with your Committee on the Division of Industrial Safety to secure both additional safety personnel and the revitalization of the Division."

## Labor backs strong product safety bill

The AFL-CIO endorsed California Congressman John E. Moss' product safety bill and opposed a Nixon administration version which leaves out or whittles down many of the National Commission on Product Safety's recommendations.

The Sacramento Valley Democrat's measure, the AFL-CIO told a House Commerce subcommittee, follows commission recommendations to protect consumers.

## State charges trade school makes false claim

A trade school operating in Southern California and the East Bay was accused by the state attorney general's office of making false and misleading statements in order to enroll students.

The firm is the Career Institute of Technology which conducts nurse's aide and key-punch classes in Los Angeles, Compton and Oakland.

In a complaint filed in Los Angeles superior court, the state asked the school be ordered to stop making the statements and be required to pay \$10,000 exemplary damages plus \$2,500 for each misrepresentation.

The attorney general charged that the school makes promises of employment and misleads prospective students into believing that the school has the most modern equipment, is about to affiliate with a hospital and that graduates up to 63 years old are assured job security.

And, the complaint declares, they are told that the school is approved to operate a nurse's assistant course, that a nurse's assistant is different from a nurse's aide and that there are only one or two more openings for enrollment.

All the statements are false, the complaint charges.

Evelyn Dubrow, chairman of the AFL-CIO consumer legislation subcommittee, told the House group that 30,000 persons die, 110,000 are permanently disabled and 20,000,000 are hurt each year in product-related accidents.

Moss' bill would create an independent agency to set and enforce product safety standards—keyed to the interests of consumers, not of industry.

And, the AFL-CIO said, it would establish a rational, effective means of seeing that safety is built into the products that families buy, keep, use and misuse around the house.

It cited these key differences between the labor-supported bill and the Nixon measure:

- The Nixon bill would put the product safety program in the Department of Health, Education & Welfare rather than in an independent commission. There, it could be "lost amid a host of competing programs in a heavily-layered large bureaucracy."

- There is no provision in the Nixon bill for a consumer safety advocate. Such an office is needed to challenge industry claims when the facts warrant it. If Congress establishes an overall Consumer Protection Agency—as contemplated in a House-passed bill—the consumer safety advocate should be attached to that agency to give him greater independence, the AFL-CIO said.

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PHONE: 451-0462

- On both product coverage and standards development, there are loopholes in the Nixon bill. Particularly valuable in the labor-supported measure is the authority to set standards for new consumer products, including advance testing before they are released for general sale.

"There should not be an unlimited commercial right to use the general public as the primary safety testing ground for new or little-known substances," said Miss Dubrow.

- Unlike the Nixon bill, the Moss bill authorizes the product safety agency to establish its own testing facilities. It also sets up procedures requiring manufacturers to certify to distributors that their products have been tested for conformance with applicable safety standards.

The AFL-CIO did, however, endorse one feature in the administration bill not included in Moss' bill—the right of private citizens to bring suit for enforcement of the legislation.

**SUB CONTRACTORS**  
General contractor requesting sub bids, all trades, on 200 unit apartment, 54th and Telegraph Ave., Oakland.  
Call W. E. Lyons Construction Co. (415) 568-4829, 50 Hegenberger Loop, Oakland, Ca. 94621.  
Bids due by February 14, 1972

**DEPUTY  
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**\$1136 - \$1254**  
Responsible, skilled inspection work. High school plus 5 years of journeyman level plumbing experience or an equivalent combination of education and experience. Must be Oakland resident. Apply Room 100, Oakland City Hall, 273-3111.  
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'I'll Remember...'



## Buy union--save jobs

One way to build America is to buy goods made by American union workers, said the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Department.

So that is the slogan—"Build America — Buy Union"—of a nationwide campaign launched by the department.

Much of the jobless blight in America results from competition of low-wage foreign imports, including a big volume produced abroad in plants owned by big American firms, the department noted.

To curb such export of American jobs, the AFL-CIO unit

asked help of local unions and union members.

They can help by using bumper strips and car window stickers, balloons, lapel buttons, tote bags, sewing kits and rain hats all carrying the "Buy Union" message.

One lapel button tells the public, "Phase 3, Buy Union Label."

The items are available for \$68.75 for 125, \$137.50 for 250 or \$275 for 500 from the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Department, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

## Teamsters' kids to study in Europe

Two groups of Teamsters' children will leave for Europe from Oakland Airport next summer in what the Western Conference of Teamsters says is the first large-scale foreign travel-study program sponsored by a union.

Two separate four and six week trips will start July 5 and 6 and return August 3 and 4 after stays of at least seven days in London, Paris, Cologne, West Germany and Amsterdam, Netherlands.

The Western Conference will arrange low-cost financing and travel at far less than

regular rates to help parents meet the \$950 and \$1,075 cost of the two tours.

The children, college freshmen and high school students from throughout the Western Conference's 11-state area, will attend classes abroad, be shown museums and other cultural institutions and be introduced to the foreign labor movements.

They will be allowed to stay with English-speaking families if they wish.

Their courses will cover literature, politics, history, art, and trade unionism abroad.

# I AM MOVING

Effective \_\_\_\_\_ I am moving to a new address.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Union No. \_\_\_\_\_

Old Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_

New Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_

CUT OUT AND MAIL TO:

**EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL**

1622 East 12th Street, Oakland, California 94606

# OFFICIAL UNION NOTICES

## Auto & Ship Painters 1176

Auto, Marine & Specialty Painters 1176 meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month in Room H, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, at 8 p.m.

Fraternally,  
LESLIE K. MOORE,  
Business Representative

## Iron Workers 378

Our Regular Executive Board meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month, 8 p.m.

Stewards meetings also are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at 8 p.m.

OUR REGULAR MEMBERSHIP MEETING IS HELD ON THE 2ND FRIDAY OF EACH MONTH, 8 P.M.

Fraternally,  
BOB McDONALD  
Business Agent

## Steelworkers L.U. 7616

Regular membership meetings are held the second Saturday of every month at 9 a.m. at Eagles' Hall, 1228 Thirty-sixth Avenue, Oakland, California.

Fraternally,  
ESTELLA STEPHENS,  
Recording Secretary

## Barbers 516

A Referendum Vote will be held in the month of January, 1972 to elect the office of General President of our International Union.

You will be receiving your Ballot by mail. Please vote and return your Ballot to me so I can send them to the International Union not later than January 31, 1972.

Please send your \$3 Legislative Assessment as it is due with your January dues.

Fraternally,  
AL DOYLE,  
Secretary-Treasurer

## U.C. Employees 371

Our next regular meeting will be held on February 12, 1972 in Room 105, Kroeber Hall, at 2 p.m. Presided by the Executive Board, at 1:30 p.m. Negotiations are under way. Let us have a large turn out this coming year.

Fraternally,  
J. J. SANTORO,  
Secretary-Treasurer

## Service Employees 18

General membership meetings of Service Employees Local 18 are held at 10 a.m. the 4th Saturday of each month in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

Fraternally,  
BEN J. TUSI,  
Secretary

## Carpet & Linoleum 1290

The next meeting of Carpet, Linoleum and Soft Tile Workers, Local 1290, will be held on Thursday, January 27, 1972 at 8 p.m., Hall C, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland. Please attend.

National Conference Dues are now due and payable through NC 412.

Fraternally,  
BOB SEIDEL,  
Recording Secretary

## School Employees 257

Owing to the two long week-ends in February over the second and third Saturdays, our regular meeting will be held at Castlemont High School on the first Saturday, February 5, 1972, in the school auditorium, 8601 MacArthur Boulevard, Oakland at 10:30 a.m.

The executive board will meet at 8 a.m. in the community room, all executive board members please note.

Fraternally,  
HAROLD BENNER,  
Executive Secretary

## Berkeley Carpenters 1158

Note—Starting with January 1, 1972, regular dues will be increased to \$13.

### NOTICE

When sending in your dues by mail, please send to Wm. Mahaffey, 2315 Valdez Street, Room 220-A, Oakland, California 94612.

Regular meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month at Finnish Brotherhood Hall, 1970 Chestnut Street, Berkeley, California.

Fraternally,  
NICK J. AFDAMO,  
Recording Secretary

## Barbers 134

The next regular membership meeting will be held at 8 p.m., Thursday, January 27, 1972 at the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, California.

Installation of officers for 1972 will take place.

Officers elected to serve the Local for 1972 are: Raymond Luciano, President; Donald Forfang, Vice-President; Jack M. Reed, Secretary-Treasurer; I. O. Chamorro, Recorder; Stephen Troxil, Guide; Melvin Ferreira, Guardian; Finance Committee, I. O. Chamorro, Melvin Ferreira and Carl Knight. Delegate to CLC, Melvin Ferreira.

Fraternally,  
JACK M. REED,  
Secretary-Treasurer

## Millmen's Union 550

Those members who are laid off from work are reminded to sign the out of work list each week. The new list goes up each Friday and is good through Thursday night. The Unemployment Insurance Code requires that claimant for unemployment insurance seek work on their own. In administering this section of the Law, the Department for many years has required that workers who can best get their jobs through union hiring halls must keep regular contact with the union and accept suitable work whenever they have an opportunity. Failure on the part of a claimant to register with the union when out of work may result in disqualifying the claimant for unemployment insurance.

At the special called meeting of November 19, 1971, the membership voted to join and participate in the 46-County Northern California Conference of Millmen & Industrial Production Carpenters Organization, which requires automatically a strike assessment from the membership of \$1 per month per member beginning January 1, 1972 and continuing through December, 1972.

Fraternally,  
ODUS G. HOWARD,  
Financial Secretary

## Hayward Carpenters 1622

Want to know what's happening? Come to your union meetings!

Regular meetings are held every second and fourth Thursday at 8:00 p.m. at the hall, 1050 Mattox Road, Hayward, California.

Pay your dues at the Financial Secretary's office. It is open at 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Thursday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m., Friday 7:30 a.m. until 12 noon.

Members who move should inform the local union of their new addresses.

Fraternally,  
CHARLES WACK,  
Recording Secretary

Improvements in medical care benefits are now in effect, providing:

Prescription drug coverage for dependents of eligible carpenters on the same basis as presently applicable to the carpenter.

Prescription drug care for retired carpenters under 65 on the same basis as for the working eligible carpenter, and increase to \$100 in x-ray coverage for retired carpenters under 65. These apply to retired person only, not the wife.

Retirees 65 and over are covered by Medicare and are not continued under any other program.

As of January 1, 1972, dues will increase by \$1 per month.

Retired dues will remain as is. Fraternally,  
DELBERT BARDWELL,  
Financial Secretary

# Plea for low-paid health workers

The Service Employees International Union, which represents more than 150,000 employees in the health industry, urged that health care employees making less than \$3 an hour be exempted from Pay Board wage controls.

"It is economically unsound and morally wrong to adopt an anti-inflation policy that will intensify the plight of the working poor," the union said in a recommendation to the Committee on the Health Services Industry, a "Phase II" advisory body.

The committee was established as part of the post-freeze operation to advise the Pay Board and the Cost of Living Council on how the President's economic programs can be applied in the health field.

The 21-member committee includes one representative of organized labor.

The Service Employees asked that state and local government hospital workers be exempted from wage controls, noting that 250,000 federal hospital workers have been made exempt.

While acknowledging that rising costs in health care have contributed to inflation, the union pointed out many jobs

## A 40 pct. hike is not a 'profits curb'

A business forecast in the Outlook column of the Wall Street Journal suggests that a sharp increase in profits could result from price increases with no violation of the Nixon "Phase II" rules.

A pre-tax profit regulation of the President's new economic policy decrees that "price adjustments shall not result in an increase" in a firm's pre-tax profit margin above the average recorded in any two of the last three fiscal years.

"At first glance, this rule may seem to place an uncomfortable lid on profit growth,"

the article notes. "But this is hardly the case."

Overall corporate profit margins in 1968 and 1969, the best of the past three calendar years, averaged 6.2 per cent, or 25 per cent above current levels.

The Journal article, quoting an economist for a New York securities firm, says that when this 25 per cent allowable increase is added to projected gains in corporate sales, a 40 per cent rise in pre-tax profits could occur with no violation of "Phase II."

in the health care field are near the bottom rung of the economic ladder.

"The perpetuation of substandard wages intensified the poverty cycle," said the union. "No constructive economic goals are achieved by clamping a lid on substandard wages."

The union also stated that control of low wages through a formula based on productivity is not justified in the case of hospital workers.

"In the delivery of health care," the SEIU statement said, "the concept of productivity is subject to an almost infinite number of variables."

"There is certainly no consensus with respect to any objective techniques for the measure-

ment of productivity in this industry."

The 150,000 health care employees represented by the SEIU include housekeeping attendants, kitchen and laundry workers, nurses' aides, orderlies and licensed practical nurses in hospitals and nursing homes.

## Professionals vote 30 to 1 for union at Mt. Zion

Professionals in the psychiatry and social services departments of Mt. Zion Hospital & Medical Center voted 30 to 1 to be represented by Social Services Union Local 535 in an election which averted a strike.

The professionals had set January 3 as a strike date at the San Francisco medical institution after months in which Mt. Zion had hedged on recognition and campaigned against the union.

Workers involved are clinical and research psychologists and psychiatric and medical social workers. They began to organize after arbitrary firing of a 14-year employee on a few hours notice, the union said.

The agreement for the election, calling off the January 3 strike, was worked out in discussions assisted by the San Francisco Labor Council.

## Sheet Metal Workers 216

The regular meetings are every 3rd Wednesday of the month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple.

Fraternally,  
FRED HARMON,  
Business Manager

## Printing Specialties 382

Meeting second Friday of the month at 8 p.m. in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

Fraternally,  
TED E. AHL,  
Secretary

## Printing Specialties 678

Meeting second Thursday of the month at 8 p.m. in Cannery Workers Hall, 492 C Street, Hayward, California.

Fraternally,  
WILLIAM PRENDEBLE,  
Secretary

## A. Crafts and Trades 322

Regular meetings held first Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, Room H, Third Floor.

Fraternally,  
VERN DUARTE,  
Financial Secretary

## Carpenters 36

The regular meetings for Carpenters Local Union 36 are held the first and third Thursdays of each month at 8460 Enterprise Way, Oakland, California 94621, at 8 p.m. Refreshments are served by the Ladies Auxiliary immediately following each meeting.

(2) The hours of the Financial Secretary's office are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday. Friday the office closes at 1 p.m. Phone 569-3465.

(3) Pursuant to Section 15, Paragraph (b) of the District Council By-Laws, the dues will be increased by \$1.00, as of January 1, 1972.

Fraternally,  
ALLEN L. LINDER,  
Recording Secretary

## Alameda Carpenters 194

Carpenters Local 194 meets the first and third Monday evenings of the month at 8 p.m. in the Veterans Memorial Building, located at 2201 Central Avenue, Alameda.

Refreshments are served following the first meeting of the month in the Canteen for all present. You are urged to attend your Local's meetings.

Fraternally,  
WM. "BILL" LEWIS,  
Recording Secretary

## Attention Retired Carpenters

A meeting of our recently formed Retired Carpenters Club will be held Thursday, January 27, at the meeting hall of Carpenters Local 36, 10:30 a.m.; the address is 8460 Enterprise Way, Oakland.

All retired carpenters, and their wives are cordially invited to attend. Coffee and a snack will be served courtesy of Local 36.

Looking forward to seeing you there Thursday.

Fraternally,  
L. D. (LARRY) TWIST  
Secretary Pro tem

## Dental Technicians 99

The next regular meeting of Local 99 will be held next Wednesday, February 2, 1972, at 8 p.m., at 785 Market Street, San Francisco (Assembly Room 317).

Many important matters will be taken up. All members are urged to be present.

Fraternally,  
LEO TURNER,  
Business Representative

## AFSCME-EBMUD 444

The next membership meeting will be held on Thursday, February 10, 1972, the Executive Board will meet on Thursday, February 3, 1972.

Both meetings will start on time at 7:30 p.m. at the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland.

Fraternally,  
MANNY PONTES,  
Secretary-Treasurer

## NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Education of the City of Oakland and of Oakland Unified School District of Alameda County hereby calls for sealed proposals to be delivered to the Purchasing Department, 900 High Street, Oakland, California until TUESDAY, the 15th day of FEBRUARY, 1972 at 2:00 p.m. at which time bids will be opened in Purchasing Department for:

Schedule No. 31—School Furniture. Schedule No. 31 shall be accompanied by cashier's check or a check certified to without qualification in the amount of Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00).

These bids shall be presented in accordance with the specifications on file in the office of the Director of Purchasing & Supply, 900 High Street, Oakland, California 94601.

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MARCUS A. FOSTER  
Secretary of the Board of Education of the City of Oakland, California  
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# EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL



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## Lifting of controls by 'inflation fighters'

Last week's lifting of rent control for nearly half the nation's rental units and removal of price control from three-fourths of retail stores is exactly in character with the administration's one-sided so-called "economic stabilization."

The Nixon administration merely abandoned what had been sham protection for consumers—while government and employers cooperated to hold down wages.

Prices and rents had continued to seep through loopholes in what President Nixon claimed was control. They will now seep through faster, further increasing the inflation the Nixon program is supposed to be fighting.

With abandonment of even the pretense of controlling these consumer costs, there is no slackening of government efforts to cut back wage increases, even at the cost of violating legal contracts.

The business-"public" member majority of the Nixon pay board will continue to make wages the only real target of so-called stabilization and employers will loyally cooperate in that program.

After all, employers profit more when they pay employees less, so they're all for the wage curbing phase of "stabilization."

The excuse for last week's retreat from price and rent control is that it will allow enforcers to concentrate on controls at larger retail and rental enterprises.

This merely says that Nixon, who has entrusted the big job of enforcement to fewer than 2,000 Internal Revenue Service agents, provided inadequate enforcement in the first place.

And, having provided inadequate enforcement, the Nixon administration now provides fewer controls.

Were he serious about controls, the President would provide more enforcement rather than cut down the area of controls.

As the President's men on his two economic boards continue to favor profits and hold down wages, his secretary of the treasury says labor must learn not to be so grabby.

This gentleman, a reformed Texas Democrat in a Republican administration, had some hard words for business too. He accused it of not moving effectively enough to take advantage of the breaks his boss was giving it.

He did not warn business that it would have to stop grabbing everything it could get—a warning he reserved for working people.

Nor did he note that millions of those "grabby" working people have been able to grab less than the income which the Bureau of Labor Statistics says qualifies them for a "low" family budget.



## Welcome Home



## Don't pin hope on Nixon, elderly are told

The 5,000,000 elderly Americans living in poverty can't expect much if any help from President Nixon's policies and proposals, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman told a nationwide radio audience.

Seidman, appearing on the network radio program Labor News Conference, said that two most acute problems facing the elderly are substandard income and inadequate health care.

The recent White House Conference on Aging made important recommendations on them to Congress, he said.

One for a \$4,500 minimum yearly income for an aged couple is a good objective for now, he said. A third of the retired

population has less to live on, he noted.

But, he added, he doubted that Nixon's economic policies would help the elderly by holding down prices once the \$4,500 income level is reached.

More than helping the income of the elderly stay even with rising prices, there must be further improvements "in real terms . . . of what that income can purchase," he declared.

Pointing out that most Americans now qualify for Social Security when they retire, Seidman urged a substantial boost of those benefits for the greatest impact on the income problems of the elderly.

He said the 5 per cent increase President Nixon wants is

far from "adequate at a time when 5 million elderly Americans are living in poverty."

For a real impact on the severe economic plight of the aged Seidman called for an immediate 15 per cent boost in Social Security benefits, with a view to a full 50 per cent increase, in steps, in the near future.

The obvious direction of Nixon's so-called pension reform plan, Seidman said, is to open "a new avenue for banks, for insurance companies, for mutual funds to reap substantial profits," by encouraging workers to speculate and invest in the financial marketplace as individuals, rather than as a group.

## Labor drafts model state safety act

The AFL-CIO has put together a model state job safety law for use in an upcoming drive throughout the nation for effective occupational health and safety measures.

It incorporates the key features of the federal Occupational Health & Safety Act, which poor state standards could weaken.

The Labor Department's guidelines for states would allow such weakening, the AFL-CIO has repeatedly charged. Its objective is to make sure that the key provisions of the federal law become part of the state laws.

Many vital features of the federal act, including the "walk-around" provision that allows a workers' representative to accompany compliance officers on plant inspections, could be dropped under state enforcement, the AFL-CIO has declared.

The working model of a state law was distributed to all AFL-CIO unions and to state central councils.

It was drafted by the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on

Safety & Occupational Health after the Labor Department denied the federation an administrative hearing on the department's policies and procedures governing state job safety programs.

The Labor Department contends that the state safety programs would be "at least as effective as" the federal act even if they don't contain the provisions labor considers essential for the full protection of workers on the job.

Secretary George H. R. Taylor of the AFL-CIO standing committee said that the failure of the states to come up with effective safety laws was the chief reason that Congress enacted a stiff federal program.

Reinforcing Taylor's contention was the report of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration for its first six months of operations which showed that 80 per cent of the workplaces inspected were not in compliance with federal safety standards.

This means, Taylor noted, that eight of 10 plants had been permitted by the states to operate with unsafe or unhealthful conditions.

OSHA said that of the 9,300 inspections conducted in establishments employing more than 1,500,000 workers, only 1,842 were found to conform to the federal act.

OSHA issued 5,636 citations for violations that led to proposed penalties totaling \$361,692 during the period. Of the 686 complaints received, 60 per cent involved health conditions on the job.

## Demo Women's meet

Marking its 40th anniversary year, the Democratic Women's Study Club will hear its former president, Frances Albrier, report on the recent White House Conference on the Aged at its luncheon meeting next Wednesday, February 2, at Tom Love's Buffet, 336 Grand Ave., Oakland.

# Nixon's board lifts many controls

(Editorial page 7)

A big section of President Nixon's "Phase II" price and rent controls—already under labor fire as a "sham"—was lifted last week by the President's Cost of Living Council.

The action exempted from controls nearly half of all rental units and three-quarters of the nation's retail establishments. Exemptions covered smaller enterprises.

Meanwhile, the AFL-CIO supplied to the nation a fact which the Nixon administration had omitted—that the average price increase for consumer items over all of 1971 was a big 4.3 per cent.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics had disclosed a four-tenths of 1 per cent national consumer price rise in December and a seven-tenths of 1 per cent Bay Area price boost in the last three months of 1971.

Said AFL-CIO President George Meany:

"These (national) statistics show that the average annual increase for 1971 was 4.3 per cent. It is typical of this administration that it did not choose to give this significant figure to the public but rather reported the December 1970 to December 1971 percentage because it was lower.

"Therefore the nation closed out 1971 with the worst of all

possible economic combinations—continuing inflation and intolerably high unemployment. Clearly the 1971 administration promises were hollow indeed.

"What America needs is an effective, equitable economic policy—not one that continually creates loopholes in the price control dike while wages are rigidly controlled. And America needs a program of solid expansion that will put its people back to work.

"America doesn't have such a policy now and there is no evidence that the administration is going to supply one."

The reason for eliminating price and rent controls on smaller concerns, COLC Chairman Donald B. Rumsfeld said, was to eliminate red tape for their management and allow price and "Phase II" enforcers to focus on bigger firms.

To which, AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland shot back:

"If there are going to be controls, there has to be enforcement.

"And if the public isn't going to be protected, the administration owes the people the obligation to say so frankly and immediately."

As the COLC, a high-up board of Nixon administration executives, was winding down rent and price controls, Nixon's pay

board was keeping wage controls on workers earning more than \$1.60 per hour—the federal minimum wage.

It rejected a proposal by the administration to raise the exemption from \$1.60 to a still poverty level of \$1.90 per hour but couldn't agree on a substitute figure.

The COLC order lifts rent controls on single-family dwellings where landlords own no more than four units, and four-unit or smaller rental properties where the owner occupies a unit with rental agreements in each case of more than a month. Also exempted are luxury, \$500 a month and up rentals.

It ended price controls for retail stores whose sales are less than \$100,000 a year—mostly so-called "mom and pop" stores.

Numerically, the order exempts 1,500,000 of the nation's 2,000,000 retail stores accounting for 15 per cent of all retail trade.

Ten million of 23,600,000 rented dwellings were removed from rent control.

Just a week before, Kirkland had told a nationwide conference of labor price monitors that Nixon price and rent controls amount to a "rotten sham" and predicted labor may picket stores which don't give their customers a fair shake.

## from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

### You got plenty of plenty, you keep it

Continued from page 1

to make ends meet he had raised chickens and sold them to wealthy people. And, he said, rich as they were about half of his customers did him out of the price.

His mother did household work to fight their family poverty. She worked in the rich end of town where he'd peddled chickens and she found her own particular problems.

Such as—her employer would trot out a used article of clothing and declare it was worth so much in dollars and was to be paid her in lieu of that much of her wage.

★ ★ ★

HE HAS a calm method of speaking, so calm that when he came out with the above report, I merely tsk-tsked, but remembering now I do a double-take and am outraged.

A big difference between a free worker and a slave worker is that the free person exchanges labor for money with which he or she can obtain things, deciding freely what they are to be.

A slave, however, exchanges work for room, board and clothing and whatever else his owner decides he needs. An essential part of the freedom of which he is deprived is the freedom to care for himself, spending his

own money for his own needs.

★ ★ ★

HOW CAN they be so cheap? my friend asked me.

It's how they got rich or at least how they stay rich, I said. They guard their money zealously, driving hard bargains over both the largest and the smallest expenditures because they are of that type of the rich who really have nothing except wealth.

They are like a professional athlete who has no usable talents except athletic. He guards his body jealously because it is most of what he has, I said.

★ ★ ★

DO YOU WISH, he said, to insert a disclaimer at this point that some of your best friends are athletes and millionaires?

No, I said, for it is not true. But I do wish I had been born rich instead of intelligent and handsome.

### 3-state COPE meet set in S.F.

National COPE's 1972 campaigning will start at 12 area conferences this spring, including a three-state meeting April 21 at the Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco.

Congressmen and Senators from the areas represented are to speak at the conferences and conferees will see a new COPE film on the Nixon administration's first three years.

Conferees will discuss registration and get-out-the-vote drives and the ways of getting labor's message across in this crucial Presidential year.

The San Francisco meeting will cover California, Arizona and Nevada.

### Man of the Year

Continued from page 1

Secretary Ed Collins at 444-6510.

COPE will also benefit from dinner program advertisements which are available at \$100 a page, \$60 a half page and \$30 a quarter page.

Groulx was chosen as the individual who did most for East Bay working people in 1971 in great part because of his crucial negotiating help to workers in public employment and private industry.

### Carpenters' kids are winners

Young prizewinners at Hayward Carpenters Local 1622's annual Christmas party for children of members took home an imposing array of small vehicles. The winners and their prizes are:

Jamie Brown, wagon; Steven Taber, tricycle; Keeth Stevenson, bicycle; Laura Abeyta, wagon; Robert B. Kelley, tricycle; Keine Sweatt, bicycle; Rodney Pierce, bicycle; Nancy Polk, bicycle; Gary Clisbe, bicycle, and Mike Bowen, bicycle.

### IUE research post

Charles Kimble has succeeded Abe Morgenstern as research director of the International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Morgenstern retired after holding the post since 1965.

## Teachers tell where they stand

Alameda teachers this week protested the reported readiness of the board of education to vote its salary proposal into effect despite a better than 10 to 1 rejection by teachers in a test vote arranged by the board's negotiator.

Erling Hansen of Alameda Federation of Teachers Local 1528 told the Alameda County Central Labor Council this week that the union would consider asking strike sanction if the board adopts its rejected proposal.

Local 1528 and the Alameda Education Association have

been seeking an agreement for seven months. The board's proposal is for a flat 5 per cent raise with no assurance on retroactivity.

The Certificated Employees Council, teacher bargaining group under state law, charged that the board has shown no ability to meet these additional problems:

- Large class size.
- Necessary classroom programs and expenditures.
- Teachers' voice in policy making procedures.
- Fringe benefits in face of

rising medical costs.

The board's 5 per cent offer "is absolutely no gain beyond what the board could have easily offered us last summer," CEC charged.

Local 1528 reported that the board's negotiator had called teacher informational pickets "a radical minority" in December and announced a vote of all teachers on the board's proposal this month.

Tally of the poll under State Conciliation Service supervision was 480 against, 43 for the board proposal. Hansen told the Labor Council.

## Fight on Nixon dock plan urged

Continued from page 1

to an irresponsible employer position.

"There are two things—we have to help the longshoremen win against compulsory arbitration and this administration has to be beaten at the election if it's the last thing the American

labor movement does."

Nixon proposed a law sending longshoremen back to work immediately while a panel of three arbitrators named by his secretary of labor spends 40 days making binding decisions on settlement.

The ruling would also dictate terms to the Teamsters who,

not on strike, are involved in container work.

The proposal essentially parallels Nixon's long-sought legislation for compulsory arbitration by government-named panels of all disputes in five transportation industries. Congress has so far turned a deaf ear to the proposal.

## East Bay legislators offer to mediate UC dispute

Continued from page 1

ranging a leave of absence for a member of the Bookbinders to serve as a union business agent."

Stymied negotiations, he said, reflect mostly "the general attitude of keeping the cap on" resulting from Governor Reagan's budget-curbing "austerity" and are partly caused by the influence of a new Berkeley chancellor.

Unionists welcomed the legislators' proposal for mediation, first voiced by Meade who declared:

"How about some kind of informal mediation by those on whom UC depends for support?"

Crown noted that "we and a few others stand between the university and the governor"

and he said Meade had "opened a door" with his proposal.

Miller suggested it would be helpful if he and Crown, the Alameda County delegation's members of the Assembly Ways & Means Committee, indicated to the university they were willing to mediate.

Petris proposed a meeting between the delegation and Berkeley Chancellor Albert Bowker at which legislators would tell him their concern at the university's new look of hardline bargaining.

"It seems to me that he would be impressed by a delegation whose members have been friendly to the university," Petris said.

Besides Labor Council affiliates and Teamsters who were represented at the Sacramento briefing session, Groulx told

the legislators that building trades unions have UC problems.

Unions represented by the Building Trades Council also have been denied prevailing pay and have their own particular problem in UC's plan to switch much building trades work to maintenance pay rates.

"That was a strike issue two years ago," he said, "until the Building Trades Council and the Labor Council settled it and got a promise that UC wouldn't try it again."

Bee commented that it's hard to find UC's real budget because of items hidden elsewhere. Groulx agreed and added:

"Up to now it's always been no for a certain time and then we begin to move in UC negotiations."

But in recent months, unions

have "pretty well reached the end of our rope and we must take some kind of action in the near future," he warned.

As unions apply for strike sanction, he said, sanction is approved and placed in his hands. To date, sanction for Stationary Engineers Local 39 and AFT Faculty Union Local 1474 have been voted by the Labor Council.

R. Philip Hoehn of University Federation of Librarians Local 1975 told the legislators that librarians need a 15 per cent pay raise now just to stay even with the purchasing power they had before raises were denied them.

"And our pay then was rock-bottom," he said.

Groulx noted that Governor Reagan who has denied faculty members, including the librarians, pay raises for two years,

now proposes a 7½ per cent raise July 1.

"If our people get 7½ per cent, they'll still have lost 5 per cent plus more for loss of retroactivity," he said.

Represented at the meeting beside the faculty, librarians and engineers Locals were AFT Teaching & Research Assistants Local 1570, Teamsters Local 70, AFSCME Non-academic Employees Local 1695 and UC Employees Local 371, Oakland Typographical Union Local 36, Service Employees Local 18, Western Graphic Arts Local 14, and the Roofers international union. Also involved at UC are Bookbinders Local 3 and Bakers Local 119.

The only Alameda County legislators absent from the meeting were Senator John Holmdahl and Assemblywoman March K. Fong.